

MASSACHUSETTS is rich both in brain and sound Republicanism. She gives Grant the glorious majority of 77,069. Three cheers for Massachusetts!

Charles A. Washburne, United States Minister at Paraguay was appointed by President Lincoln, from California in 1861, has held the position ever since, and in no way related to the "Washburnes" as reported by some papers.

New Jersey gave Seymour a majority of 3,073. Well if there be a mean place for a poor laboring man to live, in these United States, that place is New Jersey. Our attachment for America began after we took our carpet-bag and moved from that State.

There is much talk about building a new Presidential mansion. In view of the fact that there is a strong probability of removing the National Capital somewhere West, that question should not be decided too hastily. The Capital must go West sooner or later. Let this question be decided first.

COLUMBUS MORNING JOURNAL.—In another column is the prospectus of the above paper. The Journal, we think was never better conducted than now and more worthy of liberal support.

Take your own county paper first and then as many foreign ones as you can. Every family should have at least two papers weekly.

THE REACTION.—The Democracy have steadily predicted that a great reaction was in progress in the West and that the Republican party would be annihilated. These prognosticators are very wise in their own conceit as witness the result. In 1864 the following States: Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Minnesota, Kansas, Ohio, gave Lincoln a majority of 204,346, and at the recent election the same States gave Grant a total majority of about 228,000. Republicanism is very healthy in the West notwithstanding the prayer of the self-righteous Democracy.

The Democracy have suddenly become great admirers of General Grant. Some who, but a few days ago would gladly have plunged a dagger into his heart, are to day flatter him with the hope of being favored. We should not be surprised if in a short time, these same demagogues claim the honor of having elected General Grant to the Presidency, as they now claim that they put down the rebellion.

NORTHERN OHIO LUNATIC ASYLUM.—The above important institution located at Newburg, is completed, and we learn that one hundred and fifteen of the unfortunate inmates of the Columbus Asylum, which was destroyed by fire last week, were admitted to its rooms, last Saturday.

Some Democratic politicians propose to cast the Electoral votes given to Seymour for Gen. Grant, thinking that would place the old hero under great obligations to them. This proposition bears upon its face the evidence of rottenness, as these same parties have been engaged in the villainous work of defaming the noble General for years. Keep the dirty rage to yourselves, as Grant needs none of your assistance now.

The Ohio Legislature met at an adjourned session, on Monday. On motion, Hon. F. W. Thornhill was chosen Speaker of the House by acclamation. The Governor's Message is brief and wholly devoted to business. Important recommendations are made, among which we may mention that of County School Superintendency, Representation of Minorities on Election Boards, a Registration Law, &c. We will publish the Document entire next week.

Hon. H. V. Miller, Senator elect from Georgia, in a letter to a friend in Washington, says: "I placed myself in opposition to nearly all my friends by frankly accepting the terms tendered in the reconstruction acts. It speaks well for their generosity and tolerance, and is not a little gratifying to me that, while I actively and openly opposed them, I retained their confidence; and they well understand that I will, as a citizen or as a senator, offer no factious opposition to General Grant's administration. On the contrary, so far as it is consistent with my duty to the country and my obligations to the constitution, I will sustain it."

On Thursday the 19th inst., three small children belonging to Henry Kittles, near Quogue, Long Island, were burned to death, by the house taking fire. They were playing with matches, which caused the accident.

The Grocery Store of Mr. Simon Oberlin was broken into on Friday evening last, just at dusk, during the temporary absence of the proprietor. Twenty dollars were taken from the drawer.—*Urbane Gazette.*

SPEAKER COLFAX.

A Villainous Forgery Branded.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

Sir—On my return home from the session of November 10, I find nearly a hundred Democratic papers from all sections of the Union, sent me by friends, containing a vile and scurrilous speech against foreigners, said to have been delivered by me in 1854 or 1855, and which appears to have been published, simultaneously and by concert, North and South, East and West, in the closing weeks of the recent canvass.

I need not refer to this wicked and malignant libel, now that the election is over, were it not that, having been so extensively published, from Maine to Nebraska, and vouched for as authentic by editors who were supposed to value their character for veracity, some honest persons of color, native or foreign, whose good opinion I value, might suppose it possibly true.

Allow me, therefore, to say, as I did publicly in this State last month when this Calumny against me first appeared, that it is, in every word and syllable, a forgery; that I never uttered such sentiments in 1854, nor in any other year, and that the vulgar and scurrilous language embodied in it never fell from my lips, nor were written by my pen, in that or any other connection, on that or any other theme.

Precisely the same speech was printed by the Democratic papers in this State a number of years ago, and then attributed to Mr. Wilson, who was a Republican candidate for Congress; but having been thus used with effect in one campaign, it was reprinted in the recent canvass, with my name attached to it, by the same editors, every one of whom knew that it was impossible for me to use such vile language in a speech on any subject.

It will doubtless be used against some other Republican candidate hereafter; and I have felt it therefore a duty to testify its history and its falsity.

Yours truly,
SCHUYLER COLFAX.
South Bend, Ind., Nov. 14, 1868.

The same villainous lie was published in the Democratic organ of this place, the week before the election, for the vile purpose of prejudicing our adopted citizens against Mr. Colfax and the Republican party generally. The party that finds it necessary to resort to such nefarious falsehood for its defense, must be hard up, indeed.

The New York Tribune says on the subject of Naturalization: First—Restrict naturalization to United States courts and commissioners. Second—Print official records of the names of all persons naturalized with dates of naturalization respectively.

Third—Allow any foreigner who swears he is now an actual resident of the United States, expects to remain so, has committed no crime, and tenders a hearty exclusive allegiance to our Union and its constitution, to become a citizen at any time without exacting preliminary residence or declaration of intentions.

Fourth—Accord right of suffrage to every person who has been naturalized not less than eighteen months and swears he has meantime committed no crime known to our laws.

Fifth—Punish as felony the manufacture or use of illegal certificates of naturalization, and all voting or attempts to vote by emigrants not qualified as aforesaid.

Burning of the Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum.

The Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum situated on the eastern extremity of Broad street, in Columbus, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. To give at a distance some slight conception of the most terrible calamity that has ever befallen this city, is our present purpose and desire.

The origin of the fire is, and will probably remain, a mystery. It was first discovered shortly before ten, near the northern extremity of the east wing of the Asylum, which is occupied by the female inmates, and dense smoke began to issue from those wards and cells in which are confined the incurable patients.

About two hundred of the patients were absent from their wards, having been conducted in the early part of the evening to the large Amusement Hall, where they had been joined by a large number of ladies who had come from the city. They were both sane and insane mingling together in friendly intercourse and enjoying the exciting pleasures of the dance. At first discovery, the fire caused no serious alarm. It was thought that the flames could be easily subdued, and the prompt arrival of the fire companies, which had been telegraphed, strengthened the confidence of all in this belief.

The firemen were able to do but absolutely nothing to check the progress of the flames. The water thrown upon the building floated off the tin roof and ran down to the water spouts like rain. The iron grates or bars broke the force of the streams of water turned against them, and prevented the water from penetrating the rooms except in the form of spray. And instead of running the hose through the halls of the building and beating the flames back from within, they were driven forward by the attacks in the rear from without. In a brief time it was announced that the supply of water in the cisterns was exhausted, and then the fearful truth flashed upon the minds of all that the entire Asylum was lost.

The whole of this magnificent structure was once abandoned to destruction. One of those indiscriminate scenes then followed, which are beheld but once in a life time, a faithful impression of which cannot be conveyed to those absent from the appalling spectacle.

The flames had cut off communication between the extreme end of the east wing and the main building, so that the only hope of rescuing the worst class of female inmates from their perilous position was, over the heads of the heavily-laden windows, or cutting a passage way through the tin plated roof. Ladders were thrown against the Asylum's walls, the strong iron grating covering the windows was torn away, and the shrieking lunatics were tenderly taken in the arms of strong, brave men and borne down the long ladders to the ground. Some were led along the steep roof of the Conservatory building, and thence landed carefully down to a place of safety; others were dragged through holes cut in the ceilings of their cells, and passing out upon the high roof of the main building, moved through the storm like spectres walking in the air or upon the sea. Many of these unfortunate women were almost entirely nude. Some had nothing on but their night clothing, some had sheets or blankets wrapped around their heads; others with their hair streaming in the wind, looked like furries let loose. The feet of almost all were wet with covering, and not a few were without covering upon the upper portion of their persons.

A stranger spectacle was presented in another part of this extraordinary scene. All the female patients whose rooms could be reached had been assembled in the large amusement hall, and had there been locked in to prevent their escape. Almost all the guards and attendants being engaged in saving property and life, these congregated maniacs were left to indulge all the wild fancies and vagaries of their disordered minds. Some knelt down and engaged in earnest prayer, some engaged in loud exhortations, some declared that they had just reached the place of final torments, and that the flames around them were the flames of hell, while others indulged in loud howls and jests, now uttering horrid oaths, now lifting their hands in supplication, and again dancing in a perfect ecstasy of delight.

One immense woman sprang with one bound upon the beautiful piano at the head of the room, and with her heavy shoes danced so long and with such violence upon it, that although the lunatic's neck was not broken, the instrument was completely destroyed.

In the removal of these raving maniacs in carriages and omnibuses they generally presented a very quiet demeanor and gave but little trouble, except that some manifested an unaccountable disposition to rush into the flames from which they had been rescued.

Sleeping in rooms next to those in which the fire originated were the six ill-fated women who suffered the agonies of death by suffocation before help could reach them. Their lifeless bodies were snatched from the flames, and being borne out from the reach of the devouring element, lay stretched amid the falling snow, upon the grass rendering more ghastly and ghastly the harrowing scene.

Before midnight the patients had all been removed to the Hospital, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum and the Penitentiary, and at this hour, if not before, all hope of saving any part of this magnificent structure had been utterly abandoned. The flames had run along under the tin roofing like fire along the grass on a prairie, and shot heavenward, muttering rhythms of vengeance up the sky. A river of fire, extending hundreds of yards, seemed to flow on, when fanned by the winds, like the waves of the sea.

Soon after midnight, ten thousand people had reached the ground. Almost a thousand of these set themselves to work to save the furniture and other movable property of the Institution. Bedsteads, chairs, tables, pianos, desks, mirrors, blankets, quilts, dishes, books, musical instru-

ments and paintings were carried out at the doors or hurled from the windows, and being deposited in the yard, formed innumerable mounds and mounds, like the ruins and debris after an earthquake's destruction.

To-day, these massive walls, in their magnitude and solemn grandeur, call to mind the monuments and remains of Imperial Rome. An Institution, the largest save one in the Union—which for thirty years has been the pride and glory of our noble State, has passed away. But it will reappear again, grander in its proportions, broader in its charities, and more boundless in its blessings to the brotherhood of man.

The following are the names of the women who smothered: Caroline Conner, Athens County; Lizzie Harold, Athens County; Mary Murray, Wyandot; Bridget Brophy, Columbus; Mrs. Bradford, Athens County; and Mrs. Parker, Licking County.—*C. Journal.*

Talk With Young Men.
"There is always room enough, up higher," said Webster, and so there is. It's better to be a first-class cobbler than a third-class lawyer. There is more pleasure in it, and more money. It is not the "good trade" that makes men rich, but the good understanding of the trade.—*Urbane.*

"When I left Paraguay on the 12th instant, I regret to inform you, Excellency, that nearly all the foreigners in that country, including several of your countrymen, were in prison; and as I am the only person beyond the reach of President Lopez's power who has any personal knowledge of their situation, it seems to me my duty to give such representatives of the different foreign governments, that, knowing the condition of their unfortunate countrymen, they may take such action as may seem most proper in their situation. Unless speedy action is taken there may be none left to tell the tale of their annihilation!"

The cause of President Lopez's distrust of foreigners, evidences of which are frequently enough in this letter, lies probably in the fact that foreigners, being chiefly engaged in trade, are extremely anxious for the termination of the war so doggedly prolonged by the dictator, and Lopez has consequently used the almost absolute power which he possesses to crush out this feeling.

Detailing the history of his troubles, Mr. Washburn goes back to the 21st of February, when, several Brazilian iron clads having passed Humaita and it being feared that they would bombard Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, the government removed the capital, and ordered the evacuation of the city. Mr. Washburn refused to leave the city, claiming that his Legation was neutral ground, and offering its protection to all foreigners, a large number availing themselves of it, and remaining under the protection of the embassy till July. During this time, Mr. Washburn was anxiously expecting the passage of the blockade by the United States steamer Wasp, and his arrival at Asuncion, in order, as he says, to send away his wife and children, but, as the event proves, in order to make his own escape. We are sorry to say that throughout the whole of Mr. Washburn's letter his own admissions make it only too painfully evident that he lowered his official dignity and disgraced the country by a constant cowering before the Dictator, and a cowardly anxiety, leading him to abandon his post of duty, to escape from Paraguay.

During the month of July Lopez demanded that the foreigners who had taken refuge at the American Legation should be given up. Instead of rescuing the infernally treated and degraded foreigners, Mr. Washburn appears to have tamely submitted. The result has been the overawing of the American consul, and his banishment from Paraguay, on charge of being engaged in conspiracy against President Lopez. The charge is doubtless false, and the one which makes it, P. C. Bliss, is a prisoner in the hands of Lopez, who extracted from him a charge by force and threats. But for all that, Mr. Washburn seems to have shown the white feather in his communications with Lopez, and to have lowered the dignity of the nation.

Paraguay and the United States.

We have admired and taken frequent occasion to commend the gallantry and persistence displayed by the Paraguayans in their resistance to the invasion of Mexico, but the recent developments of which letters from Rio and Buenos Ayres intelligence show that the Dictator of Paraguay, Lopez, has been guilty of an outrage upon citizens of the United States which forfeits him all sympathy, and which demands the most immediate and prompt reparation and redress. The facts of the case are stated in a letter from Charles A. Washburn, of California, United States Minister to Paraguay, to the British Minister to the Argentine Republic, which is dated at Buenos Ayres, on the 24th of September, and has just reached this country. The letter does not reflect great credit upon the character of Mr. Washburn for manliness and courage, and it is evidently inspired by a deep hate for Lopez, the Paraguayan President; but as it is the only means of information at present before us, we must accept its statements.

The letter commences with the following paragraph, from which some idea of the condition of the foreigners in Paraguay may be derived: "When I left Paraguay on the 12th instant, I regret to inform you, Excellency, that nearly all the foreigners in that country, including several of your countrymen, were in prison; and as I am the only person beyond the reach of President Lopez's power who has any personal knowledge of their situation, it seems to me my duty to give such representatives of the different foreign governments, that, knowing the condition of their unfortunate countrymen, they may take such action as may seem most proper in their situation. Unless speedy action is taken there may be none left to tell the tale of their annihilation!"

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Two United States subjects, Messrs. Porter and Masterman, are now detained unlawfully by the Paraguayan government. It is the duty of the United States to release them at once. We trust that the government may at once and promptly take action to secure this result, at whatever hazard.—*C. Leader.*

ARKANSAS.—ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18. A Little Rock special to the Democrat says that the notorious fight at Center Point, Sevier County, that General Patterson's report of the matter states that he sent a detachment of militia under Major Demley to occupy Center Point. Just before arriving there they met about one hundred Ku Klux drawn up in line of battle. The Ku Klux killed one militiaman and wounded several others. Major Demley then charged his line, killed nine of them and wounded many more, and captured twenty prisoners and twenty stand of arms, thirty-five horses and mules, and completely routed the remainder of the party.

No quorum in the Legislature yet. On opening a bag of buckwheat at an Iowa City (Iowa) mill the other day, the miller discovered a supplementary bag containing \$370 in gold and silver. A few nights afterward the miller was awakened by the owner, who said that he had had this buckwheat on hand some four years, and that the time had come for its disposal. He had made the place of deposit of this money, but forgot all about it when he took his grist to the mill.

On the 14th inst., a man named Castell, living near Des Arc, Arkansas, was taken from his home and hung. He was charged with being unable to distinguish his own dogs from his neighbor's.

A LOCOMOTIVE DUEL.

Extraordinary Success of a Mexican Bohemian in the Sensational Line. The *Trail of Union*, a paper published in the City of Mexico, has exhibited remarkable power of invention by producing the extraordinary tale subjoined:

The scene takes place in Tennessee. Two contractors of public works, Mr. Clark, an Englishman, and Mr. Wood, an American, had crossed each other in a question of interest that resulted in a furious rivalry, which soon changed into a strong hatred.

Twice the two antagonists had met upon the ground, or more properly speaking, once upon the ground and once in the wood, for the second duel was with rifles, a man hunt, a reciprocal hunt of the game and the hunter.

The first time it was Mr. Clark that was wounded—he got well. The second time it was Mr. Wood—his rival having feigned being struck by the ball, lay as dead. Mr. Wood approached to see if he had killed his adversary or if he had only wounded him. At that moment Mr. Clark got up at a bound and fired. Mr. Wood fell, bathed in his blood, but the ball had made the circuit of his ribs. He remained one month in bed, after which he got up more anxious than ever to recommence the struggle.

After several propositions, some more frightful than the others, the following was agreed upon:

The duel to be deferred for six months, during which time rails were to be laid on a vacant piece of ground extending along the edge of a forest, over a space of about a mile, but only one track. The rails being laid, the fight was to be with locomotives.

Here are the conditions of the terrible duel:

The two opponents, each mounted on his locomotive, heated to suit himself, to place himself, one at each end of the line. A rifle shot to be fired from the top of a small hill that could be seen from both ends; it might be possible that the report would not be heard, but the small cloud of smoke could be seen.

The first shot being the signal for the combatants to make ready. A second shot would be the signal for the march.

The two opponents are at their posts behind the locomotive, their hands on the throttle valves, their eyes fixed on the hillock where the signal is to appear.

The first shot is fired. A thin, white smoke arises in the air. Five minutes pass—five centuries. A second cloud of smoke crowns the hillock. The locomotives commence to shake; their motion, a little slow at first, acquires in a few seconds an extraordinary speed, electrical, vertiginous.

The movement of Mr. Wood appears more rapid than that of his antagonist. Effectively, he has passed the post that indicates the half of the way.

But some fifteen yards further on the two monsters meet; they strike; the shock is terrifying.

The locomotive of Mr. Wood is thrown over on its conductor, whom it crushes, burns, drags and huckles. The other that of Mr. Clark, is hurled in front, less escape a cloud of steam, and still runs a few yards, moved by the force of impulsion.

But the conductor has disappeared. The shock has thrown him ten steps from the road, on the edge of the wood, where he was found in sensible, bruised, his face burned by the jet of steam, and a broken leg.

The doctor pronounced his wounds not mortal, and that Clark would get over it.

As to his adversary, a shapeless and unknown mass was withdrawn from under the locomotive, a bloody clog of hideous remains. Honor was satisfied.

INDICED.—Intelligence comes from Cleveland that the United States Grand Jury, now in session in that city, has found ten bills of indictment against the following persons who are charged with making and disposing of false and fraudulent naturalization certificates, knowing them to be such: E. F. Dickinson, Probate Judge of Sandusky county, and Democratic Congressman elect; James H. McArthur, Dickinson's Deputy; David Mizner, Probate Judge of Ottawa county; G. B. Heller, a citizen of the same county, residing at Elmora; Mr. Estell, Probate Judge of Holmes county, and James Costigan, of this city. This we understand to be only a beginning of the labors of the Grand Jury; before its work is done the list of indictments will be a long one. We learn that Mr. Dickinson will employ the ablest Democratic legal talent in Ohio to defend him, and his co-defendants to be one of great interest. The trial of these cases will occur in January next at the regular session of the United States District Court.—*Sandusky Register.*

The Cleveland Leader says: Mr. Thomas C. Ingersoll, of New York, was before Commissioner Cleveland, on Wednesday, for examination on a charge of having violated the forty-fourth section of the bankrupt law. It is alleged that the defendant disposed of goods for the purpose of defrauding his creditors. He was put under \$1,500 bail to appear for trial before the United States district court.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

MRS. LOUISA FROSCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN!

Cleveland, Ohio.

Has great success in curing Chronic Diseases, using Internal and External Remedies. Electricity, Life-resuscitator, (Bainsheldt) Liniments, Baths and Poultices.

Mrs. Frosch will be here again on the 12th, 13th and 14th of December, and at Nevada on the 15th. Nov. 13, 1868.—6m

SEED

Potatoes.

ORONO.

An excellent late Potato, white flesh, will yield 400 bushels per acre under good cultivation. Price, \$3 per bushel. \$7 per barrel.

HARRISON,

A smooth, white Potato, of good flavor, will yield 350 bushels per acre. Price, \$3 per bushel. \$7 per barrel.

EARLY GOODRICH

This is the best early Potato in this part of the State, and will yield about 250 bushels per acre. Price, \$2.50 per bushel. \$6 per barrel.

The above Potatoes are all perfectly free from rot.

All wishing of the above Seed Potatoes had better order soon, as I have only a limited supply.

Cash orders promptly attended to.

Address,

AMOS STETLER,

CAREY, Wyandot county, O.

Oct. 22, 1868.—5w

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Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,

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Dr. S. Clay Todd cures Epileptic Fits, Scrofula, White Swelling, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Partial Paralysis, Rheumatism, Consumption, &c.

Consultations free, at the office or by letter. Patients at a distance may state their symptoms, and the medicines can be sent by mail or express.

After being treated on the old plan of treatment.

After being CURED by Dr. S. CLAY TODD'S New Method.

The attention of the public is invited to Dr. Todd's

NEW METHOD

OF CURING ALL DISEASES!

Circulars describing treatment sent free.

DR. S. CLAY TODD'S

Vegetable Liver Pills.

S. Clay Todd, M. D., Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor, Kenton, Hardin Co., Ohio.

Price, 50 cents per box. Six boxes for \$2.50.

Sold in Kenton by McCoy & Harris, Rogers & Chesney, and W. W. & S. T. Snodgrass, and by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States.

One box of Dr. Todd's Liver Pills will cure either of the following diseases:

Liver Complaint, Congestion of the Liver, Cirrhosis, or Chronic Inflammation of the Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Habitual Constipation.

Ask for Dr. Todd's Vegetable Liver Pills, and take no others. They will not only give you immediate relief, but will permanently cure the disease for which you have been taking medicines so long. If your druggist does not keep them, send fifty cents to Dr. S. Clay Todd, box 150, Kenton, Ohio, and he will send you a box of the pills by return mail.

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FOR 1869.

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Additions have been made to the Editorial Corps, and the paper will continue to be, as it has been, second to no Agricultural paper in the country.

All Postmasters are authorized to act as agents. Address,

DWYER & BUSBEY, 51-6 Columbus, Ohio.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator on the estate of Thos. W. Greer, deceased, late of this county.

JOHN GREER.

Nov. 5, 1868.—3t

GET THE BEST.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary

3000 Engravings; 1840 Pages Quarto. Price \$12.

10,000 Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.

Viewed as a whole, we are confident that no other living language has a dictionary which is so fully and so faithfully set forth its present condition as this last edition of Webster does that of our written and spoken English tongue.—*Harper's Magazine.*

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